YUMA. Ariz., Feb. 26.-The work of strengthening the levee against the swollen Gila river began on the night of Saturday February 21, and was continued with energy Sunday, all the citizens being pressed into service. The river continued to rise at the rate of a foot an hour, and it was found necessary to take the convicts from the penitentiary to assist the workers. It finally became apparent that the levee, which was old and weak, could not be strengthened sufficiently to withstand the river, and the people began moving their effects to higher ground.

At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the levee broke, and in an hour and a balf the town was largely under water. The hastily-constructed embankment of earth and sacks of flour and meal prevented further spread of the waters on the street, but the Mexican quarter, covering some hundred acres, was flooded, and the air filled with the noise of falling walls and screams of women and children. The water was ten feet deep in some places. Many people had not time to get out their furniture and lost everything. Over a hundred houses were ruined. An American named Guss Lee was drowned, but no other loss of life occurred. The railroad and telegraph offices were flooded out. The levee on the Colorado side was cut finally, and the water inside thus kept

from rising. On Monday morning the water had fallen two feet. The business houses destroyed consisted of a machine shop, saddlery, four saloons, three general merchandise stores, two drug stores, Times newspaper, two butcher shops and a Chinese washhouse.

The people are camped on hills and the United States quartermaster's buildings have been thrown open. There is much destitution, but no suffering as yet, there being provisions in the town sufficient for a week. The board of trade meeting Monday made liberal donations for sufferers. A re-Lief committee was organized by the citizens, and at several stores goods are given to all applying.

The country east of here is all under water, as far as heard from. Meager reports say that the loss of property and livestock in the Gila valley is very heavy. Reports reached town of another rise in the Gila. The levee on Main street has been made eight feet high and most all of the people have moved to higher ground. There is a rise also reported in the Colorado. There have been no trains since Monday morning, the last one being from San Francisco. The bridge across the Colorado is safe but may go if the Colo-

# THE WORST ON RECORD.

The Recent Storm in California the Worst Known to the Oldest Inhabitants, Causing a Vast Amount of Damage by Floods. Washouts, Etc.-Railroad Traffic at a Standstill.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 26 -The late storm was one of the worst in the history of this section, although comparatively little damage was done in the as follows: city proper. On the river front all the railway bridges were damaged, and in | ceived the post mortem statements and | ally Lieut. Peary is a robust, hearty some cases swept out. From the surrounding country the news is very meager owing to the telegraph wires bein down, but so far as received the outlook is not encouraging. There are many rumors and reports of loss of life, but the cases so far authenticated are the drowning of a man named Wells with his wife and child near Wilmington. Undoubtedly great damage was done to orchards and ranches south of the city, where the floods were the worst in years. Many houses were damaged, live stock drowned and outbuildings destroyed.

Reports from Other Quarters. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Reports state show the storm has abated. Se- that said Patrick J. Elliott was aided and rious damage has been done to railway property, especially in the southern part of the state. Soledad canyon, and place of said inquisition. on the line entering Los Angeles from this city, is in as bad condition as last year. Much of the new and costly work which required ten months to complete hassuffered from the storm. The pile work of the bridge west of Los Angeles has been badly wrecked, two hundred feet of the bridge carried away and the track washed out. The entrance to the tunnel at Canyon has also been damaged. On Yuma division eight bents of the big bridge were destroyed and the track is six feet out of

washouts have occurred. Between Seven Palms and Yuma the track is in a very dangerous condition, and over three miles of rails have disappeared. Nearly 200 miles of wire are down between Seven Palms and Yuma, and nothing definite can be learned of the condition of the track. The Sunset route will likely be inoperative for a week and no tickets to New Orleans will be sold for the present. Washouts have occurred on the Atlantic & Pacific near Barstow, and the sale of tickets over this route via Mojava have been suspended for a week. The Central Pacific route being in good condition passengers will be sent east by that line.

line in many places. A bridge situated

near Monte has also been swept away.

Between Pomona and Cyuamonga three

Increased Internal Revenue Collections

This Year. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- A statement prepared by Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason shows that for the first seven months of the current fiscal year collections from internal revenue amounted to \$87,000,984, an increase over the same months last year of 87,-487,412. The principal items of increase were: Spirits, \$3,519.942; tobacco, \$1,-881,172; fermeted liquors, \$1,890,060; oleomargarine, \$100,000. The collections for January. 1891, were \$367,749 greater than those made for January.

Proposed Honors to Windom and Sib-

St. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 26.-Mr. Reeve, of Hennepin county, introduced a bill in the house, yesterday afternoon, providing for the appointment of a commission of three to secure a place in the old hall of the house of representatives at Washington, for statues of the late William Windom and H. H. Sibley, and appropriating \$20,000 therefor. The bill is in accordance with an act of congress, which gives each state the privilege of placing busts of two distinguished deceased statesmen in

# THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Report of Edward O. Leech, Director the Mint, on the Production of the Precious Metals for the Calender Year 1890, Together with the Colnage Operations During the Same Period. Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Edward O. eech, the director of the mint, has subnitted to congress a report on the proluction of the precious metals for the calendar year 1890.

Gold produced from United States mines was 1,588,880 ounces, valued \$32,-845,000; an increase of \$45,000 over the product of the preceding year. The silver product of our mines approximated 54,500,000 ounces, corresponding, at the average price of silver during the year, to \$57,225,000, and at the coining value of silver to \$70,464,645, against a product of 50,000,000 ounces, valued at \$64,464,464 in the preceding year.

The total value of the gold deposited it the mints during the calendar year was \$56,217,105.

The total amount of silver offered for sale to the government during the year

per ounce.

The coinage executed during the last calendar year was the largest in the history of the mint service, aggregating 124,025,365 pieces, valued at 861,-054,882. Of this amount \$20,467,182 was in gold and \$38,043,004 in silver. There was, Director Leech says, a marked improvement in the price of silver durprice reaching the highest point in twelve years. The fluctuations covered a range of 26 per cent., a wider range the commencement of the year silver was quoted at \$0.98 per fine ounce. It than he did the credit of the printers." reached \$1.21 in August and closed on December 31 at \$1.041/2. The average price during the year was: In London, \$1.04 6-10; in New York, \$1.05.

The amount of precious metals used in the arts in the United States during the calendar year was: Gold, \$18,105,-910; silver, \$9,231,178.

Owing to the brief time since the close of the last calendar year the statistics of the product of gold and silver in the world by producing countries of the calcudar year, 1890, are not complete. Complete returns, however, have been received from Russia, Australia, South Africa, British India, Venezuela and a f w other countries, based upon what the director estimates as a mere approximation that the gold product of he world for the calendar year 1890 was \$1 8,490,000, a falling off of \$3,007,-000 from 1889, and that the silver product of the world was 130,650,000 fine ounces, an increase of 7,859,375 fine ounces over 1889. The report is replete with valuable statistics on the production, coinage and movement of the precious metals throughout the world.

## DECLARED IT MURDER.

The R-sult of the Coroner's Inquest Into at Columbus a Verdict of Willful Murder as to the Former.

verdict in the inquest on the two men | backing Lieut. Peary will need in order

After having first examined the bodies, reheard the testimony, I do find that Washington L. Hughes came to his death by a pistol shot wound, the ball entering the brain over the inner end of the right evebrow, and fired while held in the right hand of William J. Elliott; that said pistol shot was fired by said William J. Elliott while the said William J. Ellioft was felonionsly purposely, with premeditation and malice aforethought, engaged in shooting at one Albert C. Osborn, the said Albert C. Osborn. doniously, purposely, with premeditation and malice aforethought to kill and murder. I do further find that said William J. Elliott did not intend to shoot at and kill and murder said Washington L. Hughes, And I do also find that said Albert C. Osborn came to his death by a pistol shot wound, the ball entering the left side of the chest, and passing through the pulmonary artery at its junction with the heart, and through the lung, and fired while held in the right received from the different parts of the | hand of Patrick J Elliott, I do further find acetted in the killing of Albert C. Osborn by Wm. J. Elliott.

Given under my hand and seal at the time JOHN P. EGAN,

### Coroner of Franklin County. ANOTHER M'KINLEY.

[Signed.]

A Deal in Pacific Mail Laid to Major Mc-Kinley which was Comsummated by Another of the Name.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-Maj. McKin-

ey's attention was called to a story from New York that Pacific Mail went up two points on the strength of a report that he had bought 1,000 shares, knowing that the subsidy bill would Mr. McKinley made a complete denial of the story so far as it referred to him. The only foundation for it proved to be that a broker named McKinley had made such a purchase. Pacific Mail has fluctuated a great deal this session on supposed inside information as to what congress would do. It has gone from 29 to 34 and back again several times, though usually not more than two points at a time. Rumors have been afloat that several congresswere speculating pretty men heavily, but nothing definite has developed, though much has been printed concerning the subsidy lobby. It is not believed that many congressmen have really been engaged in speculation of this sort if for no other reason than from the probability that they would be found out.

#### The Cherokee Outlet Not Yet Ready for Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-Secretary Noble, in view of conflicting published statements as to the right of persons to enter the Cherokee outlet, yesterday is sued an order that until all necessary conditions to which the Indians are entitled precedent to entry are complied with and due notice is made thereof, no persons will be permitted to locate or enter thereon, or any part thereof, and hose who attempt to do so will not only be peremptorily removed, but will orfeit rights they might otherwise acnire by obedience to the law.

Caught Under a Snow Slide. CRESTED BUTTE, Col., Feb. 27.-A snow slide swept over the Bullion King mine at Irwin, at 1 p. m. Wednesday arrying away the boarding house and Superintendent Ropells' dwelling ouse. Mrs. Ropells, Mr. and Mrs. larke and B. F. Smiley, the engineer, are still buried in the slide, with but ittle hope of their recovery alive. The niners had gone to the shaft houses and thus escaped. Every man was put o work, and about thirty left here yeserday morning for the scene, in the vain hope that some of the victims may be found alive.

## THE TYPE FOUNDERS.

Consolidation of All the Vast Type-Founding Interests of the Country in Progress-A Novel Line of Argument in Explanation of the Proceeding-Posing as Philanthropists

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- After negotiations

which have been pending a year or more the big type foundries of the country have about effected a consolidation. The capital involved is reported as \$6,-000,000. The principal organizers are Edward F. C. Young, president of the First national bank of Jersey City, and Charles Dehart Brower, a prominent New York lawyer. The establishment of uniform prices and the protection of the printer are said to be the chief reasons for the consolidation of the thirty odd type foundries. MacKeller, Smith & Jordan, of Philadelphia, the largest firm of type founders in the United States, are among the first to put their shoulders to the wheel. Jas. Congers & Sons, of New York; Farmer, Little and Co., of Cincinnati, and Palmer & Ray, of San Francisco, are prominently to the fore. The was 68,130,457 ounces, and the amount | wholesale cutting of the price of type purchased 37,500,000 ounces, costing has been the rule of late, and owing to 839,991,840, the average cost being \$1.06 this plants of printers have been de elining in value.

Referring to the matter yesterday President Brower of the Union type foundry, said: "The extremes to which this price war has brought founders and printers are such that some remedy is forced upon us, and while every foundry, without exception, refuses to go into any trust, the harm being done ing the past calendar year, the to printers is on such an enormous scale that the founders were compeled to consent to a consolidation. This consent was practically unanimous, as by far than in any previous year. At no founder seemed to wish to bring about the ruin of his fellows, any more No date has been fixed for the time of the consolidation, but the thing is surely going through, as the written consent of half of the founders has already been given. Next month will probably bring forth the developments.

# FOR THE NORTH POLE.

Lieutenant Peary, U. S. N., About to Undertake an Expedition to the North Pole Under Private Auspices-He Will Start About May 1, and will Not be Impeded by a Big Outfit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.-The Herald's Washington special says: A new polar expedition will be undertaken by Civil Engineer Robert F. Peary, of the United States navy, who has secured leave of absence for eighteen months with this object in view. Mr. Peary proposes to start on his expedition from St. Johns, N. F., about the first of next May. His idea is to go as far north as a whaling steamer will carry him and then strike for the north pole on foot across Greenland. He intends to have as small an accompanying party as is consistent with absolute necessity. Possibly it may be composed of not more than four or five natives, and the baggage and other impedimenta will be reduced to the lowest also. The the Killing of Albert C. Osborn and expedition, which has been planned Washington L. Hughes by the Elliotts and arranged by Lieut. Peary, is a purely private enterprise, in which the United States government or COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27 .- At 10 o'clock navy department has no part. ast night Coroner Egan returned his It is understood that whatever shot by the Elliotts on Monday. It is to carry out his scheme will be guaranteed to him by some of the geographical societies of the country. Person young man of 35 years or thereabouts,

#### Philadelphia navy yard. A SUDDEN DEATH.

and he is physically well equipped for

Lawyer Ingham, of Cronin Case Noto riety, Suddenly Called Away. CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—George C. Ingham, one of the most-widely known and

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brilliant of the younger members of the Thicago bar, died ery suddenly late Thursday night at his home, 522 Englewood avenue, in Englewood. E e was apparently in the best of health when he reached

home, but expired very shortly there after. Mr. Ingham was a member of George C. Ingham. the firm of Mills & Ligham, having been the assistant of Luther Laffin Mills when that gentleman was prosecuting attorney. He was a skillful cross-examiner and an eloquent pleader. One of his most notable addresses was his speech before the jury in the Cronin trial, in which case he was one of the

lawyers for the prosecution. Senator Blair for Minister to China.

Washington, Feb. 28.-If looks meant anything, Senator Henry W.

Blair, of New Hampshire, was the happiest man in the senate when the president's secre tary brought Mr. Blair's nomination to be minister to China. As soon as it became known that Mr. Blair had been nominated, sen-

Senator Biair. ators began to gather around his chair to offer congratulations. For half an hour the handshaking went on to the mystification of the interested occupants of the galleries who did not understand the meaning of the levee.

The Spring Hill (N. S.) Disaster.

Halifax, N. S. Feb., 28.—Inspector of Mines Gilpin has returned here from Spring Hill, where he has been making an investigation of the recent colliery disaster. He said: "I have heard it said that a certain party had been informed that two of the miners at pockets. When no one was near they would take out their lamps and use them

Lepers in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.-Dr. Blanc

# RECIPROCITY PRINCIPLES. Necessary Substitute for Doomed Pro

tection. James G. Blaine keeps his ear close to the ground and is a man of great ingenuity. It was a habit which enabled him to discover in advance the doom of protection and a quality that empowered him to face about without seeming to turn. He has substituted reciprocity for protection with all the deftness of a conjurer transforming copper pennies into silver quarters. What is reciprocity? Free trade based upon

protection principles. According to protectionists it is prejudicial to the people of a nation to receive more goods from the people of any other nation than they send to those people. Or, in the language of political economy, if exports and imports between two nations do not offset each other the nation which imports more than it exports is afflicted with "an adverse balance of trade." This is a kind of affliction which an individual might bear with considerable equanimity, but protectionists regard it as a species of commercial tuberculosis when the individuals of a country are concerned as an aggregation; and, notwithstanding the fact that Ireland has long had a "balance of trade in her favor," countries are supposed to be impoverished by importing and enriched by exporting. Influenced by this middle age notion, Mr. Blaine proposes that we be not allowed to order what we want from another country unless the government of that country permits its people to order what they want from us. But wherever this reciprocal arrangement can be effected Mr. Blaine would proclaim free trade. What if our workingmen are thrown out of employment by the influx of pauper-made goods? What if the farmer is deprived of his home market? What if our industries are prevented by foreign competition from diversifying? What if steel rails do rise to one hundred and sixty dollars a ton and calico to thirty cents a yard? What if wire nails do once more rival gold in price? Every objection to free trade disappears provided, for sooth, the free trade is reciprocal! As if it would not be reciprocal if protection were abol-

What virtue is there in reciprocity that does not attach in far greater perfection to free trade? How can it make any difference to the people of this country whether their imports from Brazil are offset by exports to Brazil or by exports to countries with which Brazil trades?. If we import more from Brazil than we export to that country we pay the difference by means of drafts based on commodities shipped elsewhere. From other countries we import less than we export to them, and similarly they pay the difference concerned there is no such thing as a continuous difference when all parties to the commercial relation are considered. The people of one nation may be indebted to those of another, but a third will be indebted to that, and in the general settlement there is a general balance. It is only when people in one country pay debts to those in another, or make loans to them, or make gifts to foreign friends, or remit rents to nonresident landlords, that the even balance of trade is disturbed. And then it is not the country that exports the difference but the country that imports the difference that is enriched.

These principles understood, it is clear that free trade is reciprocity. But it is natural reciprocity-natural as bethe ordeal before him. He hails from | ing governed by the natural inclinations Maine, and is at present on duty at the of the people instead of arbitrary rules. And natural reciprocity does not lay a foundation for subsidizing steamship lines; while that is precisely what Blaine's reciprocity does. It is this that makes it popular with protectionists, who are socialists to the extent of wanting government to build ships and contribute to the expense of sailing to ownership, management, and distribution of profits.-Chicago Times.

# QUAY INDORSES HIMSELF. The Pennsylvania Statesman Poses as a

Saint and Martyr. The defense made by Senator Quay have been expected, but in its subject matter it is so vague that it can hardly be called a defense at all. Confronted treasury, Mr. Quay has changed the subject to his whole political career, and has entered a general denial that he ever did anything wrong in his political life. His statement might have been appropriately called Matthew

Stanley Quay's assertion of his good

times to the present day. The only incident in connection with which he did not claim immaculate and snowy purity of soul was his association with Dudley in the blocks of five business, and that omission was no doubt an oversight. When Mr. Quay breaks silence, it is only to tell the country that he can see no reason for not considering himself a saint and martyr. This may seem sufficient from his standpoint, but from any other it is almost ludicrous to call it "a defense." It does not even amount to an apology, and is gratifying only as a sort of an acknowledgment of public jurisdiction over public indictments for breaches of

public trust. But even in this view of it, it is altogether likely that his case would have been better had he taken for himself the advice he gave Beaver and kept to the end the silence he only broke to declare will come out of the "magnifigive himself his own indorsement-St. Louis Republic.

# THIN PRETENSES.

fhe Transparent Coat of Whitewash Which Quay Has Given Himself. The real, acknowledged head of the republican party is Matthew Stanley Quay, United States senator from Penn- as an amendment is a characteristic Spring Hill carried open lamps in their sylvania. He managed the Harrison piece of plutocratic bulldozing. These campaign in 1888, and managed it so fellows threaten force bills against curwell that he steered the little man from reney reform, tariff reform or anything Indianapolis into the presidential chair. in addition to the safety lamp. When How he did it is now unnecessary to re- privileges. Let them go on with their any one approached they usually extinfer to. He was set up in consequence of force bills. The democratic party is goguished them. If this report is found his victory as the manager, par excel- ing on with its reforms, and it will not o be true it may have an important bearing on the cause of the explosion. lence, of his party and as the only one be intimidated by any such threats.worthy to conduct the next presidential | St. Louis Republic. campaign. Since that victory, Mr. | -- The defeat of the force bill means Quay has been called upon to explain chief sanitary inspector of the state certain charges, which were of a very from the next presidential campaign. board of health, and one of the ablest serious nature. If these charges were It would be ridiculous for the republicphysicians in the state, has announced true, Mr. Quay should now be occupy- ans to ask votes in 1892 on the ground that there are in the city twenty-five ing a cell in state prison, rather than a that, if victorious, they would enact fully developed cases of leprosy, and seat in the senate. The charges were some legislation regarding the "souththat no steps can be taken for the care put forward in the most definite form ern question," when they had failed in of the afflicted people, as no provision in the columns of newspapers, which 1891 to pass a law which they had promhas been made by the city or state gov- invited, nay, urged, the accused head of ised in 1888, and when the refusal to ernment to look after them and prevent the republican party to sue them for keep that pledge was heartily indorsed the spread of the terrible disease. The libel, in case the charges should not by the chief republican newspapers in lepers are allowed to roam about unre- prove true. Republican leaders in his a number of the great republican states strained and can rub elbows with the own state called upon Mr. Quay to at the west. The next national cam-

and Mr. Quay's candidate was beaten, a strong argument being that the people of Pennsylvania could not accept a candidate from polluted hands. The election in Mr. Quay's own state went without a word from him, as to whether he was worthy to sit in the United States senate, or whether he should

join the confraternity in Movamensing

Now, at the eleventh hour, this plentifully tattooed and branded head of the republican party comes out on the floor of the republican senate, where he knew perfectly well that there would be no cross-examination, no pertinent questions, no objections, with a long string of glittering generalities, simply for the purpose of getting a personal explanation in that harmless publication known as the Congressional Record. He cannot deceive anybody by this personal application of the whitewash brush. He must take the American people for a parcel of fools if he thinks that they will pay any heed to his lame excuses. The time has long gone by when he might have spoken with reasonable hope of being believed. As well might a convict in state prison, in serving the second or third year of his sentence, expect credence to his explanation of his crime as Matthew Stanley Quay at this time. Better far for this branded chief of the republican party, had he kept his mouth shut to the end. He would have at least earned the respect of political desperadoes like himself. He can now deceive nobody, and nobody will read his lame excuses for his conduct save with feelings of loathing and aversion. His explanation may leave him at the head of his party, but the people will make short work of such a party and such a leader.—Albany Argus.

#### CZAR REED'S REWARD. Resolutions Offered Congress Looking To-

ward His Impeachment.

As a result of the Maine statesman's many departures from the paths of rectitude while officiating as speaker of the house of representatives at Washington the following set of resolutions were on Monday, February 24, presented by Representative Scott Wike, of Illinois, to the judiciary committee: "Whereas, The frequent falsifications of the

ournal of the proceedings of the house of representatives of the Fifty first congress, the arbitrary action of the speaker, and netably by his unwarrantable action on February 20, inst., in the matter of the count of Messrs. Turner (Ga.), Clements, Crisp, Blanchard and Wilson (Mo.), Whitelaw, Fith ian, Oates and others, members of the house as present and not voting, for the purpose o making the record show an apparent quorum to do business, when in fact there was not a quorum as required by the constitution of the United States, and when, in fact, such members were not present nor within the hall of the house at the time: and

"Whereas, In that connection the arbitrary and tyrannical action of the presiding officer of the house and his political associates on the in drafts. So far as current trade is floor on the 21st day of the same month, in re fusing to allow or entertain a motion for the purpose of correcting the falsification so made in the journal of the proceedings of the previous day so as to make it conform to the facts in the

made to appear; and "Whereas, These arbitrary, unlawful and unconstitutional acts were done in pursuance of a plan concocted by the leaders of a party just overthrown by an overwhelming majority of the people at the polls and in the closing hours of their power to install for life into new federal judicial offices then and there being created for that purpose a number of the repudiated and defeated candidates of the party at that election, in deflance of and against the will of a large majority of the voters of the country-north and south as well as east and west-all of these unlawful and un worthy official acts making it apparent and pat ent that the injury threatened to the liberties of the people and to constitutional free government by the arbitrary and unlawful action of the chair may become calamitous and irreparable, and inasmuch as there seems to be no compul sory restraining power in existence except through the action of the majority in the respective bodies, which is usually in political mpathy with its presiding officer; therefore "Resolved. That the committee on the judi ciare be and it is hereby instructed to report to the house forthwith a joint resolution for the action of congress submitting for ratification an amendment to the constitution providing a plan for the impeachment and removal from office with suitable penalties or for them, but individualists when it comes | the trial either upon indictment or information in the courts of the district of Columbia or the supreme court of the United States of the speaker or presiding officer of the house of representatives or the president or presiding flicer of the senate who shall willfully falsify or falsely make up, alter or change or cause or permit the same to be done by the clerk of the body over which the party offending may preside, or by any other person, the jours more dignified in its tone than might | nal of its proceedings, either by counting and entering therein as present or causing the same to be done the name or names of any member or members who shall not in fact be present at the time for the purpose of making by specific charges of malfeasance in a quorum or otherwise, or by any other means connection with the Pennsylvania or for any other purpose whatsoever. The vide that such offense shall be a high crime of misdemeanor, with such penalties by fine and imprisonment, removal from office and disqualleation for holding office as said committee shall deem commensurate with the character

### of the offense or crime indicated." **OPINIONS AND POINTERS.**

opinion of himself from the earliest --- The so-called reciprocity treaty relieves the Brazilians of some of their taxes, but it doesn't take a dollar off those that Americans must pay. -N. Y. World.

---The Syracuse Standard raises the remarkable proposition that "public men become, whether truly or falsely, accused only of that of which they are supposed to be capable." In no other way can the reputation of Cleveland for courage, of Harrison for toeing in, of Reed for ruffianism, of Depew for diction and of Bill Chandler for curvilinear ethics be explained. -Brooklyn Eagle. -All the republican organs sound the praises of reciprocity, and all the mill bosses are for it, and the same blessings which these disinterested and

philanthropic people used to declare would flow to the farmers out of the blessed little home market they now cent trade policy of that grandest of statesmen," Jim the Penman. To the organs and to the mill bosses a rose by any other name smells just as sweet .-Chicago Times.

-The threat of making the force bill "a rider" in the same appropriation bill to which free coinage is attached else that interferes with them in their

the elimination of the sectional issue healthy and so spread the loathsome make some answer to these terrible paign will turn on other issues than the affliction.

| paign will turn on other issues than the charges. A state election took place bloody shirt."—N. Y. Post. FASHION LETTER.

Elegant Spring Costumes-New and Rich Imported Fabrics and Designs. [Special New York Correspondence.] Gray, fawn, and pale chamois e-



vances. Rich silk arabesques and passementeries are still favored garnitures for these dresses, and they are also made up in combination with faille or bengaline, plain or striped; or with

of cream white Venetian cloth with vests beautifully embroidered either in gold, or with mauve, tan, old rose or nahogany silks richly shaded. Some of the lovely India cashmere toilets are made up with striped silks that are figured with tiny polka dots in white or colors. The dresses are made with princess backs that have a demi-fan train, and jacket fronts of the cashmere with mutton-leg sleeves, and rather full vests of the rich striped silk. The largest importation of the sea

son's woolens are cheviots, homespuns,

tweeds, in handsome color schemes, and camel's hair fabrics in most beautiful tones and qualities. The fine double width light weight English serges have in a great degree taken the place of both summer cloth and flanuel suits, fabrics which have so long been considered indispensable in the make-up of an outing wardrobe. These serges do not shrink under the influence of even the strongest salt sea air, they are as protective as flannel, while being much lighter, and are in every way a most excellent choice in selecting materials for all utility purposes. The new French poplins and mohairs are scarcely to be distinguished from the soft-ribbed bengalines and other corded silks of that nature. The veilings and clairettes are more sheer and exquisite than ever, and a soft sedately draping textile is the new crepe de Venise, an even sheerer fabric than veiling, and more airy looking in its felds. Rose pink, Sevres blue, canary yellow, and all the crisp and dainty colorings of Dresden China are the evening tints in these fabrics, and delicious combinations are evolved from

them which would have proroked the envy of Pompadour, and which are admirably suited to girlish beauty. Lovely also are the genuine French and Venetian challi fabries designed for demi-dress, and their pretty velvet ribbon trimmings give additional charm. Some of these materials are made up with English skirts and folded surplice waists, full bishop sleeves,

and ribbon finishings on bodice and skirt. Other: have the still popular accordion-plaited skirts with pointed corsage, or with Stuart bodice with wide cape collars, and cuffs of rich Venetian lace.

Extra silk waists to wear with vari-



and summer, and as great a rage as ever for shirt waists, blouses and smart little summer jackets with fancy vests of every description beneath. Blouse waists with belts all around, and basques with blouse fronts and girdles are favorite bodices on imported dresses of light texture and the blouse basque is acompromise between plain

outfits for spring

and full waists. and is found very generally becoming. They appear upon dresses both simple and ornate. These waists have fine plaits in the back, perfectly plain-fitting sides, a full front, and there are either flat hip pieces added below the waist. or a frill of lace, or plaited material like the waist is added, the joining concealed by a velvet belt, or a belt ribbon, finished with loops and ends. Modistes are finishing to order handsome lace dresses either black or white that they make up without lining so that the silk slip worn beneath may be changed at will. The lace seams are everywhere "stayed" with babbinet bindings

# NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE population of London is greater than that of Norway and Sweden combined.

NINETY THOUSAND cows, it is calculated, have to be milked twice a day to supply London alone. LONDON affords for the the use of its five millions of inhabitants nineteen free public and twenty-five commercial

bathing establishments. Five pounds ten shillings sterling per pound was paid in London last week for a small package of unapproachable tea brought overland through Russia.

THE London vegetarian society reports a membership of 541, but the povement is said to have spread throughout England, Europe and the colonies. THE "Needlework guild" is one of the most useful organizations in London. By its means thousands of garments are distributed to deserving per-

sons during the year. THE plum of the late duke of Bedford's possessions in London was the Covent Garden market. Under an old charter the duke could levy tolls on every cart that approached within a quarter of a mile of the market, and his revenue from this source amounted to £20,000 a year.

# March April May

blood. During the long, cold winter, the blood be-comes thin and impure, the body becomes weak appear as the and tired, the appetite may be lost, and just now season ad- the system craves the aid of a reliable medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite and to overcome that tired feeling.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

# chestnut or moss green velvet overlaid with gold or silver galloons. For special uses are tailor gowns metian cloth with

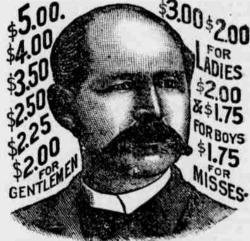
How does he feel?-He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dieting himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel ?-He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?-He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?-He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools— August Flower the Remedy. @



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5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress Shoe which commends itself.
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5.50 Goodyear Welt is the standard dress Shoe, at a popular price.

5.50 Goodycar Welt is the standard dress Shoe, at a popular price.

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5.00 Shoe for Ladica, and \$1.75 for Misses still retain their excellence for style, etc.

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